

with *Eueides* Huebner, Verz. bekannt. Schmett. 1816: 11. I therefore restore *Euides* Fieber. *Eueides* Kirkaldy, Entomologist **37**: 175, 1904, will also be a synonym.

Harmonides Kirkaldy, Entomologist **35**: 316. 1902. Logotype: *Darnis reticulata* Fabricius (= *Parmula bistrigata* Fairmaire).

This name was proposed to replace *Parmula* Fairmaire, Ann. Soc. Ent. France (2) **4**: 490, 1847, nec *Parmula* Heyden, Isis von Oken 1825: 589. Two years later Kirkaldy, Entomologist **37**: 279, 1904, proposed *Boethoos* a new name, for *Parmula* Fairmaire. Since *Harmonides* is the earlier name and, so far as I can discover, has never been used before, it should be restored.

Ophiola Edwards, Ent. Monthly Mag. **58**: 206, 207. 1922. 1949. Logotype: *Cicada striatula* Fallen:

Oman, Mem. Ent. Soc. Washington **3**: 152, 1949, makes this a synonym of *Scleroracrus* Van Duzee based on Van Duzee's statement Can. Ent. **26**: 136, 1894, that there is a specimen in the U. S. National Museum labeled *Scleroracrus anthracinus* Uhler. I refuse to accept museum labels, either published or unpublished, as having any standing in nomenclature whatsoever. This, apparently, was Van Duzee's idea, as he

described a new species, *Athysanus anthracinus*, based on specimens from Iowa from Prof. Herbert Osborn and from Colorado from Prof. C. P. Gillette, Van Duzee, Can. Ent. **26**: 137, 1894, says: "Prof. Osborn's specimen came labelled *Conogonus gagates*, Ashm., and in the National Museum is an example labelled *Scleroracrus anthracinus*, Uhler. I have adopted Mr. Uhler's specific name as very appropriate for this deep black little Jassid, but I can find no characters to separate it generically from *Athysanus*."

I could argue from this that the genus should be called *Conogonus*, as this name on a museum label has line priority over *Scleroracrus* and that the species name *gagates* Ashmead would replace *anthracinus* Van Duzee.

Pseudeoscarta Lallemand, Journ. Federated Malay States Mus. **17**: 375. 1933. Haplotype: *Pseudeoscarta pendleburyi* Lallemand.

As listed by Neave, Nomenclator Zoologicus **3**: 1003, *Pseudeoscarta* is an unnecessary correction for *Pseudeoscarta* Lallemand (1933). Lallemand was apparently establishing a false *Eoscarta*, not a false *Scarta*; hence the elimination of the *o* at the end of *Pseudo* to avoid three vowels following one another. Later Lallemand, Mem. Inst. Royal Sci. Nat. Belgique (2) **32**: 40, 54, 1949, wrote *Pseudeoscarta*.

ZOOLOGY.—*The marine annelids of the United States Navy Antarctic Expedition, 1947-48.*¹ OLGA HARTMAN, Allan Hancock Foundation, University of Southern California. (Communicated by Fenner A. Chace, Jr.)

A small though interesting collection of polychaetous annelids was collected by Comdr. David C. Nutt, USNR, during the United States Navy Antarctic Expedition, 1947-48. Twenty-nine species, including one new, *Octobranchus phyllocomus*, in 15 families are represented. Most of the specimens come from Marguerite Bay; others are from Ross Island, Knox coast, and vicinity of Peter I Island. Depths range from shore to 115 fathoms. The collections with type specimen are deposited in the United States National Museum; a partial duplicate set is at the Allan Hancock Foundation. The illustrations were prepared by Anker Petersen. I am indebted to the Administration of the

Allan Hancock Foundation for permission to examine these materials.

Family POLYNOIDAE

Barrukia cristata (Willey)

Gattyana cristata Willey, 1902, p. 268, pl. 44, figs. 1-4.

Barrukia cristata Bergström, 1916, pp. 297-299, pl. 5, figs. 7-9, 14.

Localities.—Marguerite Bay, 40 fathoms, water temperature 30°F., Feb. 22, 1948 (1 specimen); 85-105 fathoms, water temperature 30.2°F., Feb. 19, 1948 (1 specimen).

Harmothoë spinosa Kinberg

Harmothoë spinosa Kinberg, 1855, p. 386; Bergström, 1916, pp. 284-286, pl. 2, figs. 5, 6, pl. 3, figs. 1-4.

Localities.—Marguerite Bay, 35 fathoms,

¹ Contribution 87 from the Allan Hancock Foundation, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.

Feb. 20, 1948 (2 specimens), 40 fathoms, Feb. 22, 1948 (4 specimens). Peter I Island, 30 fathoms, Feb. 15, 1948 (7 specimens). Off Point # 13 Island, Knox coast, 66°31' S., 110°26' E. in 110 fathoms, Jan. 19, 1948 (1 specimen). Off Cape Royds, Ross Island, 58 fathoms, Jan. 29, 1948 (about 10 specimens).

Notes.—Some specimens are very dark on both sides of the body, with parapodia and setae pale; others are checkered instead of dark. These variations agree with some described and shown by Ehlers (1913, pl. 26, colored).

Harmothoë magellanica (McIntosh)

Lagisca magellanica McIntosh, 1885, pp. 82-83, pl. 13, fig. 5, pl. 18, figs. 3, 4, pl. 7a, figs. 1, 2.

Harmothoë magellanica Bergström, 1916, pp. 280-282, pl. 4, figs. 1-3.

Localities.—Marguerite Bay, 35 fathoms, Feb. 20, 1948 (8 specimens); 40 fathoms, Feb. 22, 1948 (about 9 specimens).

Polyeunoa laevis McIntosh

Polyeunoa laevis McIntosh, 1885, pp. 76-77, pl. 12, fig. 2, pl. 20, fig. 8, pl. 7a, figs. 12, 13; Bergström, 1916, pp. 288-291, pl. 3, fig. 7.

Localities.—Marguerite Bay, 35 fathoms, Feb. 20, 1948 (1 specimen); 40 fathoms, associated with arborescent alcyonarians, Feb. 22, 1948 (2 specimens).

Family PHYLLODOCIDAE

Anaitides patagonica (Kinberg)

Carobia patagonica Kinberg, 1865, p. 242.

Anaitides patagonica Bergström, 1914, pp. 147-149, fig. 46.

Locality.—Marguerite Bay, 35 fathoms, Feb. 20, 1948 (1 specimen).

Genetyllis polyphylla (Ehlers)

Phyllodoce polyphylla Ehlers, 1897, pp. 26-28, pl. 1, figs. 14-19.

Genetyllis polyphylla Beryström, 1914, pp. 161-163, fig. 55.

Locality.—Marguerite Bay, 35 fathoms, Feb. 20, 1948 (1 specimen).

Family SYLLIDAE

Trypanosyllis gigantea (McIntosh)

Syllis gigantea McIntosh, 1885, p. 193, pl. 30, figs. 1-3, pl. 33, fig. 4, pl. 10A, fig. 14, pl. 24A, fig. 7.

Trypanosyllis gigantea Ehlers, 1901, p. 85, pl. 6, figs. 11-16.

Locality.—Marguerite Bay, 35 fathoms, Feb. 20, 1948 (1 specimen).

Syllis brachycola Ehlers

Syllis brachycola Ehlers, 1897, p. 38, pl. 2, figs. 46-47; Monro, 1930, p. 100, figs. 33 a-b.

Locality.—Marguerite Bay, 40 fathoms, Feb. 22, 1948 (about 15 specimens).

Notes.—Some have a pigmented pattern on the dorsum of anterior 15 to 20 segments; there are dark, transverse, segmental bands alternating with similar though medially broken, intersegmental bars. Dorsal cirri are short, with 15 to 20 articles. Composite setae are distally bidentate.

Family NEPHTYIDAE

Aglaophamus macroura (Schmarda)

Nephtys macroura Schmarda, 1861, p. 91, 3 figs.

Aglaophamus macroura Hartman, 1950, pp. 118-120.

Localities.—65°25' S., 101°13' E., 100 fathoms, Jan. 14, 1948 (3 specimens). Peter I Island, 30 fathoms, Feb. 15, 1948 (1 specimen).

Family NEREIDAE

Nereis kerguelensis McIntosh

Nereis kerguelensis McIntosh, 1885, p. 225, pl. 35, figs. 10-12, pl. 16A, figs. 17-18; Ehlers, 1897, p. 65, pl. 4, figs. 81-83.

Locality.—Marguerite Bay, 35 fathoms, Feb. 20, 1948 (1 specimen), 40 fathoms, Feb. 22, 1948 (1 specimen).

Family LUMBRINERIDAE

Lumbrineris magalhaensis (Kinberg)

Lumbriconereis magalhaensis Kinberg, 1865, p. 568; 1910, p. 47, pl. 18, fig. 35.

Lumbrineris magalhaensis Hartman, 1948, p. 93, pl. 14, figs. 1-3.

Locality.—Off Cape Royds, Ross Island, 50 fathoms, Jan. 29, 1948 (1 specimen).

Family ORBINIIDAE

Scoloplos (Leodamas) marginatus (Ehlers)

Aricia marginata Ehlers, 1897, p. 95, pl. 6, figs. 150-156.

Locality.—Off Cape Royds, Ross Island, 50 and 58 fathoms, Jan. 29, 1948 (about 12 specimens).

Family OPHELIIDAE

Travisia lithophila Kinberg

Travisia lithophila Kinberg, 1866, p. 256; 1910, p. 66, pl. 25, fig. 4.

Locality.—65°25' S., 101°13' E., 100 fathoms, Jan 14, 1948 (1 specimen).

***Ammotrypane gymnopyge* Ehlers**

Ammotrypane gymnopyge Ehlers, 1908, p. 118, pl. 17, figs. 1-4.

Locality.—Peter I Island, 30 fathoms, Feb. 15, 1948 (6 specimens).

Family FLABELLIGERIDAE

***Flabelligera mundata* Gravier**

Flabelligera mundata Gravier, 1907, pp. 37-39, pl. 4, figs. 31-32.

Localities.—Marguerite Bay, 115 fathoms, Feb. 18, 1948 (1 specimen), 35 fathoms, Feb. 20, 1948 (7 specimens), 40 fathoms, Feb. 22, 1948 (2 specimens).

Family SCALIBREGMIDAE

***Oncoscolex dicranochaetus* Schmarda**

Oncoscolex dicranochaetus Schmarda, 1861, p. 55, 4 figs., pl. 26, fig. 206.

Locality.—Marguerite Bay, 40 fathoms, Feb. 22, 1948 (1 specimen).

Family AMPHARETIDAE

***Amphiteis gunneri antarctica* Hesse**

Amphiteis gunneri antarctica Hesse, 1917, pp. 116-117, pl. 1, fig. 10.

Localities.—66°35' S., 90°40' E., 150 fathoms Dec. 30, 1947 (1 specimen). 65°25' S., 101°13' E., 100 fathoms, Jan. 14, 1948 (1 specimen). Off Cape Royds, Ross Island, 58 fathoms, Jan. 29, 1948 (1 specimen). Peter I Island, 30 fathoms, Feb. 15, 1948 (14 specimens).

Family TRICHOBRANCHIDAE

***Trichobranchus glacialis antarcticus* Hesse**

Trichobranchus glacialis antarcticus Hesse, 1917, p. 132.

Locality.—Off Cape Royds, Ross Island, 50 fathoms, Jan. 29, 1948 (1 specimen).

Notes.—There are three pairs of filiform branchiae that resemble one another. The peristomial ring is plain; it lacks eyespots. The body cavity is crowded with ova.

***Octobranchus phyllocomus*, n. sp.**

Figs. 1-12

Type.—U.S.N.M. no. 23771.

Locality.—Off Cape Royds, Ross Island, 50 fathoms, Jan. 29, 1948 (1 specimen).

The single specimen is posteriorly incomplete; it measures 20 mm long and 3.3 mm wide in front at the postbranchial region of the body. It consists of the head region, 16 thoracic and 6 abdominal setigerous segments. Preserved the body is pale or white, except for the dark eye spots that are strewn on the peristomial collar.

The most striking feature concerns the foliaceous character of the branchiae, especially the second pair (Fig. 5); they resemble those in the ampharetid genus *Phyllocomus* Grube; hence the specific name. The thoracic uncini are long-handled, and in other respects this individual agrees with members of the family Trichobranchidae.

The oral tentacles are very numerous and filiform except for their tips, which are longitudinally grooved and somewhat spatulate. They form a dense tuft at the anterior end of the body. They are of varying length; the longest are on the ventral, the shortest on the dorsal side. The membrane to which the tentacles are attached is U-shaped around the oral aperture; it is completely covered except for a pair of free lateral lobes at the sides of the mouth.

The lateral lobes (Fig. 1) of the thorax consist of four well-developed pairs. All are continued across the ventrum as smooth-margined, collar membranes. The first pair is the smallest; it is ventrolateral in position and largely concealed by the much larger second pair. Its base can be followed dorsally to that of the first branchial pair. The second lateral lobes are the largest and most prolonged in their lateral parts; they extend across the ventrum as the longest collar membrane; their upper bases can be traced in line with the bases of the second branchial pairs. The third lateral lobes resemble the second pair but are somewhat smaller and slightly more ventral; their bases are in line with the bases of the third branchial pairs. The fourth lateral lobes are increasingly smaller and slightly ventrolateral in position; the expanded upper part is below the first notopodial fascicle and its base in line with that of the fourth branchial pair.

The peristomial base is strewn with many dark eyespots, most numerous at the sides of the body; the eyes are not seen unless the large

lateral lobes of the second pair are pushed to one side.

Branchiae are dorsal, number four pairs, and are inserted between the bases of the lateral lobes. All are similar in that each consists of a basal foliaceous part terminating distally in a slender filament. The first pair is inserted far in front of and within the others; its proportions are shown in Fig. 4. The second pair is lateralmost; it is broadest and subquadrate in its basal part (Fig. 5). The third (Fig. 6) and fourth (Fig. 7) pairs are similar to each other, but the third is the larger and terminates in a longer filament. Striking features of all branchial pairs are the bilimbate character of the basal parts and the richly branched circulatory vessels which can be seen through the membranous epithelium.

There are 16 thoracic setigerous segments. The first notopodia are smallest and slender-conical in shape; they are provided with a bundle of slender setae directed distally. The second notopodia are larger and heavier than the first; farther back they come to be compressed, triangular processes (Fig. 2) and have transverse series of setae between their presetal and postsetal lobes. Thoracic setae consist of about seven larger, broader and eight slenderer, shorter ones in a single transverse series.

Thoracic uncini are first present from the fifth setigerous segment, at first arranged in a short, transverse series; farther back the row increases in length. The uncini (Fig. 8) are of a single kind and number 15 to 25 in a row. Each consists of a long handle that terminates distally in a fang surmounted by a rostrate series of transverse ridges (Figs. 9, 10).

Only a few abdominal segments are present on the single specimen. Abdominal parapodia are lateral in position; each is in the form of a rectangular plaque (Fig. 3) with the uncini arranged in a single series at the outer distal margin. The uncini number about 30 in a row. They are all similar, avicular, lack a handle. Seen individually (Fig. 11) each consists of a thin subcircular plate with a major fang surmounted by two transverse rows of smaller teeth, the middle one with about five teeth, the distal one with about eight smaller ones (Fig. 12).

The genus *Octobranchus* Marion and Bobretzky is a group of few species (see Hesse, 1917, p. 134); they include *O. antarcticus* Monro (1936, pp. 185-187, fig. 33) from south Georgia,

O. japonicus Hesse (1917, pp. 134-135, pl. 1, figs. 13-15) from Japan and *O. lingulatus* (Grube) (1863, pp. 56-57, pl. 6, fig. 1) from the Mediterranean Sea. In these the branchiae are said to be filiform (Monro, 1936, p. 185). *O. phyllocomus* departs from the other species in that the second pair of branchiae is conspicuously foliaceous.

O. antarcticus Monro (1936, pp. 185-186) is known from a single, imperfect individual from Schollaert Channel, Palmer Archipelago, 278-500 meters, mud bottom. The tentacles and all except a fourth pair of branchiae were lost when the original description was made. The lateral lobes resemble those of the present species but are less developed in their lateral parts. The first notopodia are on the last branchial segment and uncini begin on the fourth setigerous segment.

Family TERESELLIDAE

Terebella ehlersi Gravier

Terebella ehlersi Gravier, 1907, pp. 47-50, text figs. 30-31, plate figs. 45-46.

Localities.—Marguerite Bay, 35 fathoms, Feb. 20, 1948 (1 specimen); 40 fathoms, Feb. 22, 1948 (several specimens).

Notes.—The greatest length is about 70 mm. The peristomial ring shows no eye spots, but they are supposedly present (Hesse, 1917, p. 190). Notosetal fascicles of pointed setae are present on many (to 47) or fewer segments; the fascicles decrease in size going back and gradually disappear on 20 or more posterior segments. Ventral gland shields occur on 15 segments. There are no lateral lappets. A prominent nephridial papilla is present on each side, between the bases of the first and second branchiae. Notosetae are conspicuously winged at their distal ends. The tubes are thick, more or less mud-walled to irregularly covered with detritus.

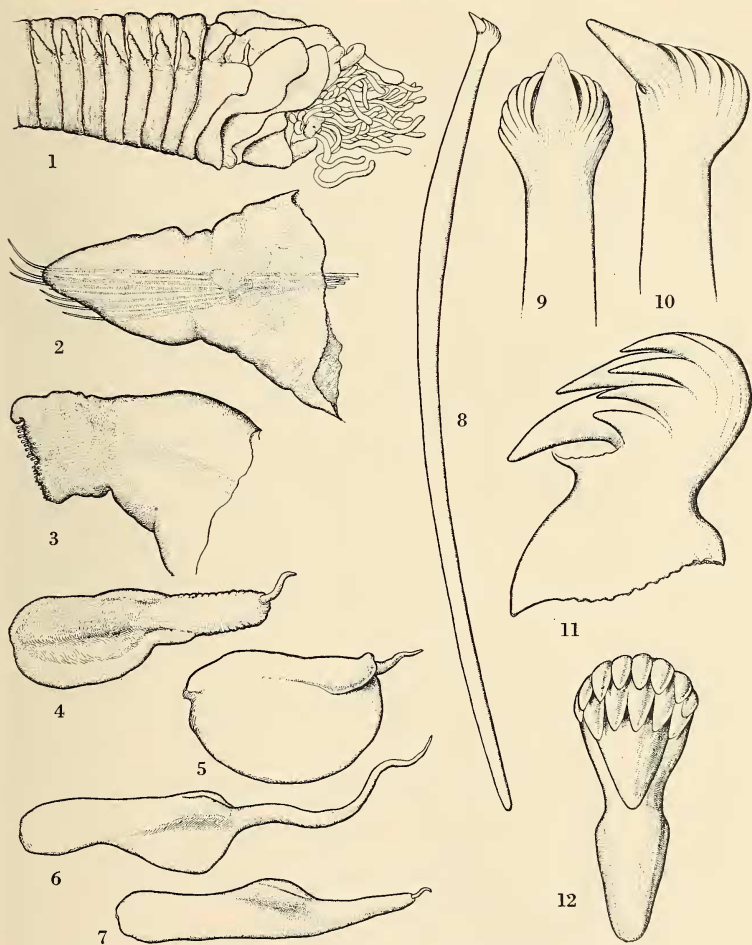
Pista corrientis McIntosh

Pista corrientis McIntosh, 1885, pp. 457-458, pl. 48, fig. 11, pl. 27A, fig. 35; Hesse, 1917, pp. 158-159, pl. 2, figs. 2-3.

Locality.—Off Cape Royds, Ross Island, 58 fathoms, Jan. 29, 1948 (1 specimen).

Lanicides vayssierei (Gravier)

Terebella (Phyzelia) vayssierei Gravier, 1911, pp. 130-133, pl. 10, figs. 121-123, pl. 11, figs. 134-135. *Lanicides vayssieri* Hesse, 1917, p. 166-167.



(Reductions in magnifications are made for a base line measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.)

FIGS. 1-12. *Octobranchus phyllocomus*, n. sp. (holotype: U. S. N. M. no. 23771): 1, Anterior end seen from the right side, $\times 7$; 2, fourteenth thoracic notopodium, $\times 49$; 3, third abdominal parapodium, $\times 49$; 4, first branchia, $\times 17.4$; 5, second branchia, $\times 17.4$; 6, third branchia, $\times 17.4$; 7, fourth branchia, $\times 17.4$; 8, thoracic uncinus, $\times 41.3$; 9, distal end of thoracic uncinus, seen from front, $\times 1856$; 10, distal end of thoracic uncinus, seen from front, $\times 1856$; 11, abdominal uncinus, seen from side, $\times 2935$; 12, abdominal uncinus, seen from front, $\times 2935$.

Localities.—Off Cape Royds, Ross Island, 50 fathoms, Jan. 29, 1948 (several specimens); 58 fathoms, Jan. 29, 1948 (many specimens). Marguerite Bay, 35 fathoms, Feb. 20, 1948 (2 specimens); 40 fathoms, Feb. 22, 1948 (many specimens in tubes).

Notes.—This is a large species and forms aggregated masses of tubes. Length of the body is 75 mm or more and width is 8 mm. The tubes are considerably larger, to 120 mm long and about 13 mm across; they are composed of a smooth cylindrical lining covered over with fine mud; some have needlelike sponge spicules and other extraneous materials interwoven in the outer layers so that the tube appears irregularly spinous. Conspicuous characters of the species are the two pairs of dendritically branched branchiae, the single pair of large lateral lappets that occur on the second branchial segment, and the two pairs of nephridial papillae present on the posterior side of notopodia 3 and 4. Thoracic segments number 17 setigerous ones. Some of the specimens have the redia stage of a digenetic trematode in the posterior coelomic spaces.

***Leaena ?wandelenis* Gravier**

Leaena wandelenis Gravier, 1907, pp. 50-52, pl. 5, figs. 47-48, text figs. 32-34; Benham, 1927, pp. 107-111, pl. 2, figs. 61-69, pl. 6, figs. 189-190.

Localities.—Off Cape Royds, Ross Island, 58 fathoms, Jan. 29, 1948 (1 specimen with tube). 65°25' S., 101°13' E., 100 fathoms, Jan. 14, 1948 (1 specimen in tube).

Notes.—The larger tube measures about 80 mm long and has many needlelike sponge spicules incorporated with fine detrital materials in its external walls. The smaller tube has proportionately more sponge spicules. Both tubes are long, cylindrical, very slender, and closely fitting the occupant. The thorax has numerous eye spots, limited largely to the sides. There are no branchiae. The oculate area is concealed by a pair of large lateral flaps that extend forward from the next segment. The specific identity is in some doubt since the uncini differ from those originally shown. They are avicular with a main fang that is very large, surmounted by a fang of smaller size and this by several smaller denticles in rostrate arrangement. In this respect they are more nearly like those of *Leaena arenilega* Ehlers (1913, p. 564, pl. 44, fig. 13) from Kaiser Wilhelm-II-Land, a species which Ben-

ham (1927) regards conspecific with *L. wandelenis* Gravier.

***Thelepus cincinnatus* (Fabricius)**

Amphitrite cincinnata Fabricius, 1780, pp. 286-287. *Thelepus cincinnatus* Hesse, 1917, pp. 212-214 (with synonymy).

Localities.—Off Cape Royds, Ross Island, 58 fathoms, Jan. 29, 1948 (1 specimen). Marguerite Bay, 35 fathoms, Jan. 20, 1948 (2 specimens); 40 fathoms, Jan. 22, 1948 (many specimens).

Notes.—The tubes resemble those of *Lanicides vayssierei* (above) but have a tougher lining and are proportionately slenderer. The surface of the body is coarsely granular owing to the presence of epithelial glands. Notopodial setal tufts are present on many segments and continued back to near the posterior end.

***Polycirrus kerguelensis* (McIntosh)**

Ereutho kerguelensis McIntosh, 1885, p. 474, pl. 28A, figs. 20, 21. *Polycirrus kerguelensis* Hesse, 1917, pp. 221-224.

Locality.—Marguerite Bay, 40 fathoms, Feb. 22, 1948 (1 specimen).

Notes.—The single individual is about 18 mm long; it has 11 thoracic setigerous segments, as Hesse found, not 13 as described by McIntosh. There are three long, digitate nephridial lobes on each side of setigerous segments 4, 5, and 6.

Family SABELLIDAE

***Euchone pallida* Ehlers**

Euchone pallida Ehlers, 1908, p. 159, pl. 21, figs. 10-15, pl. 22, figs. 1-4.

Localities.—Off Cape Royds, Ross Island, 50 fathoms, Jan. 29, 1948 (1 specimen); 58 fathoms, Jan. 29, 1948 (3 specimens with tubes).

***Potamilla antarctica* (Kinberg)**

Laonome antarctica Kinberg, 1867, p. 354. *Potamilla antarctica* Gravier, 1907, pp. 59-62, figs. 38-43.

Localities.—Off Burton Rock, 66°15' S., 95°20' E., 43 fathoms, Jan. 3, 1948 (1 specimen). Off Cape Royds, Ross Island, 58 fathoms, Jan. 29, 1948 (several specimens in tubes). Off Point #13 Island, Knox coast, 66°31' S., 110°26' E., 110 fathoms, Jan. 19, 1948 (1 specimen). Marguerite Bay, 35 fathoms, Feb. 20, 1948 (1 specimen); 40 fathoms, Feb. 22, 1948 (1 specimen).

Notes.—Some of the larger individuals meas-

ure about 160 mm long. The tubes are translucent, horny, and cylindrical and measure about 200 mm long at most; they closely surround the occupant and taper posteriorly to a conical closed end. In the larger specimens the pygidial lobe is pale white, with few or no dark eye spots; in smaller, presumably younger individuals of the same species the terminal lobe has many irregularly strewn reddish or dark eye spots. The thorax has eight setigerous and the abdomen 100 or more segments. The tentacular radioles are very long, numerous, 25 to 30 on a side; each terminates distally in a long, smooth tip that surpasses the length of the individual filaments. The thoracic collar lacks dorsal lobes; it has lateral lobes and long, oblique ventral ends. Thoracic notosetae are of 2 kinds; the superior ones are longer and slenderer than the abruptly different, mucronated inferior ones.

Family SERPULIDAE

Serpula vermicularis narconensis Baird

Serpula narconensis Baird, 1865, p. 21, pl. 2, figs. 7, 8.

Serpula vermicularis Gravier, 1911, pp. 147-148, pl. 12, figs. 170-175.

Localities.—66°35' S., 90°40' E., 150 fathoms, Dec. 30, 1947 (several tubes). Off Cape Royds, Ross Island, 58 fathoms, Jan. 29, 1948 (many tubes). Off Point #13 Island, Knox coast, 110 fathoms, Jan. 19, 1948 (2 tubes). Marguerite Bay, 115 fathoms, Feb. 18, 1948 (tube fragments); 85-105 fathoms, Feb. 19, 1948 (several tubes); 35 fathoms, Feb. 19-20, 1948 (many tubes); 40 fathoms, Feb. 22, 1948 (several specimens with tubes).

Spirorbis spp.

Locality.—Off Cape Royds, Ross Island, 58 fathoms, Jan. 29, 1948 (several specimens).

Notes.—There are several coiled tubes, adherent to those of *Serpula vermicularis narconensis* (above) and algal strands. The aperture is sinistral; the upper surface has three longitudinal ridges. The individual coils measure 1 or 2 mm across.

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